

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 12th April, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th April, adverting to the attempts made on the life of the Czar during the last six weeks,

Russia.

says that the increased activity of the Nihilists will not allow the Russian Government to interfere in the affairs of Bulgaria, Egypt, or Afghanistan for some time to come. The British Government should avail itself of this opportunity to settle the Irish and the Egyptian questions in a satisfactory way. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Ireland is sure to be very injurious to the British Government in the event of an outbreak of war with any foreign country. British influence should be supreme in Egypt in order that free communication through the Suez Canal may be maintained between England and India in time of war.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Áád* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, says that the Persia and the British *Pioneer* in a late issue urged upon Government. the British Government the importance of drawing closer the ties of friendship with the King of Persia. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has clearly shown that such a thing is impossible. The King of Persia

Circulation,
240 copies.

cannot possibly venture to incur the displeasure of his powerful neighbour. Moreover, his friendship would be always doubtful. No confidence can be placed in Abdul Rahman Khán. The best plan for the Government of India would be to depend on its own resources, and it is to be regretted that it has no mind to increase its military strength and does not endeavour to win the good will of the people. The Indian army is only 200,000 strong, of whom 70,000 are European and 130,000 native soldiers. The worst is that the military service is becoming more and more unpopular with the warlike tribes owing to the grant of low rates of pay to native soldiers, and the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the service. Again, the Viceroy has not seen his way to encourage native volunteering, although the measure would greatly add to the military strength of the country. Is there not even one man in every hundred thousand whom Government could trust and enlist as a volunteer?

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 5th April, says that the English newspapers will no doubt disapprove of Mr. Gladstone's leaving the House of Commons with his followers *en masse*, but that considering the present unsatisfactory state of English politics, he had no other alternative. The Conservative Government, possessing as it does the sympathy of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain in the Irish question, will now be able to pass the Crimes Bill without difficulty and to punish the Irish rioters with severity. But it should be remembered that these measures will only tend to irritate the Irish still more and to add fuel to the flame, as prophesied by Mr. Gladstone. An idea of the popular indignation in Ireland may be formed from the circumstance that clergymen refuse to give evidence against tenants, even under pain of being sent to jail. Five or six clergymen have lately been committed to the prison for such refusals and the excitement caused among the people by their imprisonment may be easily imagined. Is the policy pursued

by the conservatives calculated to soothe popular indignation?

The *Zarif-u-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, publishes a picture in which the members of Parliament are represented as having the heads of different animals and birds, and says that obviously there can be no unity in a body which is so composed.

Circulation,
200 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that in his evidence before the Public Service Commission at Allahabad, a Judge of the Allahabad High Court bore testimony to the ability of natives to administer civil justice, but said that their decisions in criminal cases were very unsatisfactory. In answer to the statement of the High Court Judge, the *Najm* remarks that natives are qualified to administer civil and criminal justice equally well. That they have not acquitted themselves well as Magistrates is simply due to the circumstance that selections for the office are not made properly. The subordinate judicial service is recruited from among successful pleaders and experienced officials in Civil Courts, such as sarishtadars and translators, who have passed the pleadership examination. But the method of recruiting the subordinate executive service is very objectionable. Persons of good family, but who may have received little education, are appointed Deputy Collectors. A Deputy Collectorship is readily bestowed on the son of a man who fought for Government on any occasion, even though he is quite unfit for the post. If a police officer renders good service, he is made a Deputy Collector. Intellectual ability is considered only a matter of secondary importance. There are dozens of Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces who cannot read and write even Urdu correctly. A Deputy Collector who was appointed about two years ago is a rude and ignorant man. He hates pleaders and abuses suitors and witnesses in court. When the decisions of such Native Magis-

Circulation,
160 copies.

trates go before the Judges of the High Court, the Judges must naturally form a very low idea of the ability of natives to dispense criminal justice.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, expresses great satisfaction at the sanction of the Allahabad University Scheme by the Secretary of State, and says that Sir Alfred Lyall's administration will be always remembered with gratitude by the Natives of these provinces for its establishment of the Legislative Council and the University.

Establishment of the Legislative Council and the University at Allahabad.

Circulation,
660 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, says that the stoppage of the pleadership examination in Urdu is premature. When the Court language is Urdu, and the majority of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are unacquainted with English, the High Court is not justified in ordering the pleadership examination to be held only in English in future. At all events two years' notice should have been given to the public.

Pleadership examinations held by the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), advertizing to the case of Rukmabai in its issue of the 1st April and subsequent issues, says that the English treatises on Hindu law, prepared by Mr. Macnaghten and other Europeans, are incomplete and incorrect. The authors have been misled by Sanskrit commentaries and forgeries. The *Hindustān* then quotes verses from Manu in order to show that he was not in favour of child-marriage, and referring to the two verses, one of which recommends the marriage of girls before they are ten years old, and the other at the time of their birth, says that the verses are forgeries. Hindu law-givers and Hindu physicians were both against child-marriage. The marriageable age fixed in the well known Sanskrit medical work, called the *Sushrūt*, is 16 for women and 25 for men. The *Hindustān* says that the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of Rukmabai is opposed to Hindu law, and asks her friends to lay special stress on Manu in appeal. If they succeed in winning

Case of Rukmabai.

the case, they will strike a severe blow at the evil custom of child-marriage.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, is surprised that an educated woman like Rukmabai should have refused to live with her husband. History shows that in old times many educated women were married by their parents to ignorant persons, but that they never objected to live with their husbands. If Dādāji Bhikāji, to whom Rukmabai was married in her childhood, is an ignorant man, she should have herself given him education. Kalidas, the well known Sanskrit author, whose works have been translated into several European languages, is said to have received his education from his wife. Hindu women are well known for their obedience to their husbands. Hindus marry their daughters to persons with whom they think they will live in peace and happiness. If Hindu girls themselves seek their partners in life, they will often make bad selections and will consequently expose themselves to great difficulties and much misery.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 8th April, commenting upon the same case, condemns the Hindu and Muhammadan marriage customs. Child marriages are common among the Hindus, and among the Musalmāns betrothals are made as soon as children are born, and sometimes even before their birth! The *Najm* does not understand why Dādāji Bhikāji persists in enforcing his marriage right. He cannot enjoy peace and happiness in the society of a wife who hates him.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 9th April, commends the case of one Debi Dayāl, an inhabitant of Haseera, to the consideration of Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner of that District. The *Koh* says that the man complains that two years ago a person obtained a decree for Rs. 150 from the Civil Court against him by false personation, and then had all his property attached and sold in execution of the decree.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Debi Dayál had no knowledge of the decree till it was executed against his property. He applied to the civil court for a copy of the decree, but it was not granted. His petitions to the Local Government resulted in nothing. The *Koh*, praising Mr. Cunningham for his justice and sympathy with the people, hopes he will enquire into the case. (The *Delhi Punch*, Lahore, of the 6th April, referring to the case of Debi Dayál says that the sale of his property in execution of the decree has made him almost mad, and asks the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára to take the case into consideration.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th April, complains that the arrangements for the supply of food to patients at the Mayo Hospital at Lahore are very unsatisfactory. Milk, sugar, and other such things are never given to the patients, but are appropriated by the officials to their own use; moreover, the officials forcibly take money from the patients.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th April, complains that it appears from a letter published in the *Táju-l-Akhbár*, of Ráwalpindi, that in connection with the theft of Rs. 3,000 committed at the Engineer's office at Kohála, the treasurer and the chaprasis of the office are being subjected to great torture by the police; and that the police force, consisting of ten or fifteen men, engaged in enquiring into the theft, forcibly take supplies from traders without paying for them.

A case of police torture,
Kohála, Hazára.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that the rabi crop was much injured by snow, and that consequently the cultivators will find it very difficult to pay the rent. When wheat sells at 17 seers the rupee at the time of the harvest, the price is sure to rise in future. Government should show some indulgence to the landlords in the payment of revenue instalments, and the Municipal Committees should suspend the levy of the octroi on grain.

High prices.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 5th April, complains that the winter tours of district officers involve much loss and trouble to peasants. The tahsíl officials, ziladárs and lum-bardárs take from the people a much larger supply than the district officers require. The officers themselves, as a rule, do not pay for the supplies ; and even if they occasionally pay small prices, the money is misappropriated by the tahsíl officials and lum-bardárs. Sometimes when there is a scarcity of grass, the cultivators are obliged to supply green wheat crops in place of grass. The writer urges that the officers should always pay for the articles they require at the full rates. In that case the people would readily supply all supplies required.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 5th April, adverting to the arrival of Mr. J. B. Lyall at Lahore on the afternoon of the 4th idem, welcomes His Honor and congratulates the inhabitants of the Panjáb on their getting a worthy successor to Sir Charles Aitchison. After alighting from the railway carriage the Lieutenant-Governor talked with the gentlemen, who had assembled at the station to receive him, for three quarters of an hour before leaving for the Government House.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 4th April, complains that a dacoity was lately committed in the Agra district, but that the robbers have not yet been arrested. Since then another robbery has occurred at Kartaria in the Cawnpore district. The Inspector-General of Police should see to this.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 4th April, says that under the new High Court pleaders examination rules, only graduates are eligible for admission to the examination. The Deputy Collectorships are also recruited from among the graduates, while old and experienced tahsildars are left out on the ground that they do not know English. The Musalmáns, who originally neglected English education

Government and the
Musalmáns.

owing to religious prejudice and other causes, are thus being gradually shut out of the legal profession and the public service. The time has not yet come for making the University degree a *sine qua non* for admission to the learned professions and the public service in these provinces. The fact is that Government has no sympathy with the Musalmans or the Hindus. Its policy is always influenced solely by political considerations. It would seem that the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the legal profession and the public service were framed to deprive the Musalmans of all employment in order to break their old pride. Now that Government has succeeded in reducing them to a state of abject poverty, it will hold the balance evenly between them and the Hindus.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, says that according to the provisions of section 18 of Act XX. of 1863, no suit can be instituted

under the Act without previously obtaining permission from the district court, and that the Madras High Court ruled in a recent case that the orders of the district court under the section are final, and are not liable even to revision by the High Court. It is almost needless to say that an unreasonable rejection by the district court of applications for permission to institute suits may sometimes involve a great loss to religious endowments. The legislature should take this point into consideration at the time of amending the Act. The present method of electing a new member on the occurrence of a vacancy in a committee for the management of a religious endowment is open to serious objection. At present the election rests entirely with the other members and the people interested in the endowment. Now ignorant persons cannot make proper selections. The *Nasim* is of opinion that new members should be elected by the *raïses* at a public meeting. A suit regarding a dispute connected with the election of a member is pending in the Civil Courts at Agra.

EDUCATION.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st April, says that in the Education Report for 1885-86 the condition of the primary schools in the Meerut Division was described as very unsatisfactory. It is believed that the Inspector of Schools, instead of taking steps to improve the schools, has hit upon a new expedient of showing better results with a view to deceive Government. He has sent orders to the Deputy Inspectors to the effect that they should in consultation with the teachers promote boys in the primary schools before the 31st March, without holding any examinations. It is needless to say that the promotion of incompetent boys will make matters worse. The causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the primary schools should be found out and removed.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), commenting in its issues of the 29th March, the 31st idem, and the 5th April on the examinations held by the Panjáb University this year, says that to find fault with the proceedings of the University pains the *Koh* to the heart, but the duty which it owes to itself and to the public does not allow it to remain silent. The unsatisfactory way in which the law examinations were conducted is well known. The middle school examination was held three months ago, but the results have not yet been published. The *Koh* is unable to add anything to the just strictures of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the First Arts and B.A. examinations. The candidates are said to have obtained copies of the questions before the examinations, and some persons sent copies of the First Arts questions to a College Professor! Above all, the entrance examination was conducted in a most unsatisfactory way. The questions were very badly lithographed, and the candidates were unable to make out some words without the aid of the officer in charge of the examination hall. The candidates had no English pens

Circulation,
450 copies.

with them on the day they were examined in the second language, but when they received the questions, they found to their disgust that they would have to write a great deal of English, and applied to the officer in charge for English pens. He sent for the pens from the bazar, but the candidates lost much valuable time. The questions in Persian literature are open to serious objection. Hitherto the candidates were required to translate Persian into Urdu and *vice versa*; but this year they were asked to make translations from Persian into English and *vice versa*. The worst point is that the Persian verses and the English paragraph set for translation were very difficult, and were not suited to the boys for whom they were intended. Indeed, the examiner himself, though a graduate, would be unable to translate them correctly. The Urdu sentences, too, which the candidates were asked to render into English were not quite intelligible. The Persian Grammar paper, which was set by the same examiner, was equally objectionable. It had been prepared not from any ordinary Persian Grammar in Urdu, but from some Persian Grammar in English. The Registrar made a great mistake in appointing as examiner a young fellow like Munshi Amir Ali, B.A. He appears to have had no idea of the capacity of the students he was appointed to examine. The questions in Urdu, which had been prepared by Professor Azad, were very good. The English paper was rather long. The examiner, Mr. Chattarji, who is an able graduate of the Cambridge University, did not know that the time allowed to answer it was less than three hours. The question is why he was not told what the time was. Another complaint made about his paper is that the type was not very clear. No exception could be taken to the questions in Geography, but they were badly printed. Many boys were unable to read the last question. The fourth question in history might be given to the candidates for the M.A. examination, but it was quite out of place at the entrance examination. The questions in mathematics, which were set by Babu Shashibhushan Mukarji, were unobjectionable. Rumours are reported to be prevalent at Delhi

and Ludhiana to the effect that copies of the questions in Persian had been sold there before the examination was held. It is believed that the candidates at Amritsar paid visits to Lahore in the afternoons of the examination days. The question is what was the object of their visits. The boys at Pesháwar and Multán were not examined in Persian, because the officials who conducted the examinations at the two places did not receive the questions from the Registrar. When the officials reported to the Registrar by telegraph the non-receipt of the questions, he simply replied that the questions had been sent in the usual way. Adverting to the committee appointed to enquire into the irregularities connected with the examinations, the *Koh* is of opinion that Mr. Rattigan and one more native should have been attached to the committee. In conclusion the *Koh* urges that Mr. Larpent should be dismissed at once from the post of Registrar on account of his unfitness, and that a thorough enquiry should be made into the irregularities which have occurred in connection with all the University Examinations.

The *Prayág Samádhár* (Allahabad), of the 9th April, advertising to the Entrance, the First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University, and the B.A. Examinations of the Calcutta University, regrets to say that there is a general complaint to the effect that the questions in Sanskrit were very difficult.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 11th April, is glad to say that Sir Alfred Lyall has highly approved of the Treatise on Differential Calculus, called *Chalan Kalan*, written in Hindi by Pandit Sudhākar Dwivedi, of Benares, and, congratulating the Pandit on this, expresses satisfaction that His Honor has condescended to appreciate a Hindi book. In conclusion, the *Jīwan* publishes in *extenso* the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary to the author.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

The *Suhail* (Benares), of the 7th April, complains that, as this year the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination will be held only at the head-quarters of Divisions

Reduction in the number of the centres of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

and not at the head-quarters of districts as before, the candidates will be put to much additional unnecessary expense and trouble. It is well known that the majority of boys in schools belong to the poorer classes of the community—when they pay the increased examination fee with difficulty, the travelling expenses which they will have to incur in future will press very heavily on them. Hence the *Suhail* hopes the Director of Public Instruction will reconsider his orders. If the centres of the examination have been reduced with a view of preventing frauds, this object may be secured by ordering the examination to be conducted under the direct supervision of the district Magistrates.

Circulation,
510 copies.

Muhammadian College,
Aligarh, and Maulvi Zaka-
ul-lah.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 5th April, is glad to say that Maulvi Zaka-ullah, Shams-ul-ulma and Khan Bahadur, has resolved to spend the rest of his life at the Aligarh Muhammadian College, and congratulates the College and the Muhammadian community on this. The Maulvi will assume the management of the boarding-house, look after the health of the students, and assist them in preparing their lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
350 copies.

Jihād.

The *Ashāatu-l-Sunnat* (Lahore), for September, 1886, received on the 9th April, publishes the first part of a pamphlet which the editor has written on the question of *jihād* or religious war. The author quoting texts from Muhammadian religious books, refers to the circumstances which justify *jihād*, with a view of showing that *jihād* is not lawful against the British Government.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAMES.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Alas-i-Alam</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain.	April 7th	1887. April 10th.	
2	<i>Afshar-i-Alamdar</i>	Lahore	"	"	Ayaz Singh	4th	8th.	350 copies.
3	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jullunder	"	"	Barkat Ali	9th	10th	500 "
4	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	4th, 6th, & 8th.	7th, 9th & 11th.	"
5	<i>Agr-i-Akbar</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain	7th	10th	150 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	4th	9th	70 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Ram	5th & 9th.	8th & 11th	2,900 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Ohander</i>	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali	5th	8th	254 "
9	<i>Akbar-i-Qudh</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Sajjad Husain	7th	11th.	"
10	<i>Alam-i-Farid</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ullah	8th	10th	175 "
11	<i>Alqash Insihi & i</i> <i>Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	Feb. 26th & April 5th & 9th.	7th & 11th.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
12	<i>Almorad Akbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sade Nand	April 4th	6th	102 copies.
13	<i>Anjadul-Akbar</i>	Badoun	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Husain	7th	9th	200 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	2nd	"	150 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	"	Amir Shah	2nd & 10th.	6th & 12th.	150 "
16	<i>Ashdaru-i-Sunnat</i>	"	"	Monthly	Maulvi Muhammad Husain.	For July, Augt., & Sep., 1886.	9th	350 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Asad	... Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	April 8th	1887. Apl. 11th	240 copies.
18	Bhārat Bandhu	... Aligarh	Hindī	"	Totā Rām	"	" 12th	90
19	Bhārat Jīvan	... Benares	"	"	Rām Kirshn Varmā,	" 4th & 11th,	" 6th & 12th,	2,200
20	Bhārat Sudashā Prā- vartak.	... Farrukhabad	"	Monthly	Ganesh Prasād	For March	" 8th	400
21	Dabdabā-i-Qaisarī	... Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thākur Prasād	April 9th	" 11th	200
22	Dabdabā-i-Sikandarī	... Rāmpur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	" 4th	" 6th	430
23	Dānish-i-Hind	... Multān	"	"	Rāj Nāth	" 6th	" 10th	120
24	Delhi Punch	... Lāhore	"	"	Fazlu-l-dīn	"	" 8th	315
25	Dharm Jīvan	... "	"	"	Satyā Nand	" 10th	" 12th	300
26	Ghamkhvār-i-Hind	... "	"	"	Mahrāj Kishun	" 2nd	" 6th	425
27	Gurmukhī Akhbār	... Amritsar	Gurmukhī	"	Lahnā Singh	Mar. 9th & 30th,	" 9th	275
28	Hindustān	... Kālsankar	Hindī	"	Rājā Rāmpāl Singh,	April 5th to 10th,	" 6th to 11th,	165
29	Jain Prakāsh	... Farrukhnagar,	"	Daily	Jiyā Lāl	For Feb., & Mar.,	" 11th	100
30	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasād	April 6th & 9th...	" 10th & 12th,	125
31	Jalwa-i-Ezādī	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalīl...	" 9th	" 12th	125
32	Jalwa-i-Tār	... "	"	"	Ganeshī Lāl	" 1st	" 6th	90
33	Jām-i-Jamshed	... Morādābād	"	"	Jamshed Alī	" 3rd	" 8th	125
34	Jubilee Gazette	... Agrā	"	"	Nisār Ahmad	" 8th	" 12th.	"
35	Kārnāmāh	... Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yāqūb...	" 4th	" 6th	250
36	Kāshī Pātrikā	... Benares	Hindī-Urdū	"	Lakshmi Shunkar Misra, M.A.	" 8th	" 10th	575 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).

37	Khair Khwah-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdú	...	...	...	Mír Hasan	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Khair Khwah-i-Am	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	Rallá Rám	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Khair Khwah-i-Kash-	Lahore	...	...	...	...	Sálig Rám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Koh-i-Nér	...	...	...	...	...	Harsukh Rái	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lahore Gazette.	...	...	...	...	...	Dídar Bakhsh	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lam fatu-l-Akhlaq	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	Imdád Husain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Lattfu-l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Latif	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	...	...	...	...	Buláqí Dás	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Matla-i-Nér	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	Durgá Prasád	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Mauj-i-Narbuddá	Hoshangábád	...	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Karím	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Mauj-i-Zarfat	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Masq ka Putla	Rámpur	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Razá	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	Muhibu-l-lah	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Mittra Vilás	Lahore	...	...	...	...	Mukund Rám	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Mulsi Shuhda	...	...	...	...	...	Fazlu-l-din	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Mulla Dopiaza	...	...	...	...	...	Alá Dín	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	...	...	...	...	Amjad Ali	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etawah	...	...	...	...	Rúhu-llah Khán	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Najmu-l-Hind	Morádábád	...	...	...	...	Avtar Krishn	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Nasim-i-Agra	Agrá	...	...	...	...	Jamná Dás	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	Shiva Naráyan	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Nasim i-Sahar	Badáun	...	...	...	...	Imtiáz Ahmad	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Nizamul-Mulk	Morádábád	...	...	...	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Nér Afshan	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	...	...	...	844	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Nyaya-Sudha	Hardá	...	...	...	...	Basudeva Bháskar...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
65	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	1887. Apl. 6th to 12th,	1887. Apl. 6th to 12th...	680 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
66	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... "	"	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	Mar. 31st. April 7th.	" 9th & 11th...	300 copies.
67	<i>Panjáb Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	April 6th	" 12th	300
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